

(D) by adding at the end the following new paragraphs:

"(8) the term 'damage' means any impairment to the integrity or availability of data, a program, a system, or information, that—

"(A) causes loss aggregating at least \$5,000 in value during any 1-year period to one or more individuals;

"(B) modifies or impairs, or potentially modifies or impairs, the medical examination, diagnosis, treatment, or care of one or more individuals;

"(C) causes physical injury to any person; or

"(D) threatens public health or safety; and

"(9) the term 'government entity' includes the Government of the United States, any State or political subdivision of the United States, any foreign country, and any state, province, municipality, or other political subdivision of a foreign country."; and

(5) in subsection (g)—

(A) by striking "other than a violation of subsection (a)(5)(B)."; and

(B) by striking "of any subsection other than subsection (a)(5)(A)(ii)(II)(bb) or (a)(5)(B)(ii)(II)(bb)" and inserting "involving damage as defined in subsection (e)(8)(A)".

SEC. 3. TRANSFER OF PERSONS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY.

(a) AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4243 OF TITLE 18.—Section 4243 of title 18, United States Code, is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(i) CERTAIN PERSONS FOUND NOT GUILTY BY REASON OF INSANITY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—

"(1) TRANSFER TO CUSTODY OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—Notwithstanding section 301(h) of title 24 of the District of Columbia Code, and notwithstanding subsection 4247(j) of this title, all persons who have been committed to a hospital for the mentally ill pursuant to section 301(d)(1) of title 24 of the District of Columbia Code, and for whom the United States has continuing financial responsibility, may be transferred to the custody of the Attorney General, who shall hospitalize the person for treatment in a suitable facility.

"(2) APPLICATION.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Attorney General may establish custody over such persons by filing an application in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, demonstrating that the person to be transferred is a person described in this subsection.

"(B) NOTICE.—The Attorney General shall, by any means reasonably designed to do so, provide written notice of the proposed transfer of custody to such person or such person's guardian, legal representative, or other lawful agent. The person to be transferred shall be afforded an opportunity, not to exceed 15 days, to respond to the proposed transfer of custody, and may, at the court's discretion, be afforded a hearing on the proposed transfer of custody. Such hearing, if granted, shall be limited to a determination of whether the constitutional rights of such person would be violated by the proposed transfer of custody.

"(C) ORDER.—Upon application of the Attorney General, the court shall order the person transferred to the custody of the Attorney General, unless, pursuant to a hearing under this paragraph, the court finds that the proposed transfer would violate a right of such person under the United States Constitution.

"(D) EFFECT.—Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to—

"(i) create in any person a liberty interest in being granted a hearing or notice on any matter;

"(ii) create in favor of any person a cause of action against the United States or any officer or employee of the United States; or

"(iii) limit in any manner or degree the ability of the Attorney General to move, transfer, or otherwise manage any person committed to the custody of the Attorney General.

"(3) CONSTRUCTION WITH OTHER SECTIONS.—Subsections (f) and (g) and section 4247 shall apply to any person transferred to the custody of the Attorney General pursuant to this subsection."

(b) TRANSFER OF RECORDS.—Notwithstanding any provision of the District of Columbia Code or any other provision of law, the District of Columbia and St. Elizabeth's Hospital—

(1) not later than 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act, shall provide to the Attorney General copies of all records in the custody or control of the District or the Hospital on such date of enactment pertaining to persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code (as added by subsection (a));

(2) not later than 30 days after the creation of any records by employees, agents, or contractors of the District of Columbia or of St. Elizabeth's Hospital pertaining to persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code, provide to the Attorney General copies of all such records created after the date of enactment of this Act;

(3) shall not prevent or impede any employee, agent, or contractor of the District of Columbia or of St. Elizabeth's Hospital who has obtained knowledge of the persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code, in the employee's professional capacity from providing that knowledge to the Attorney General, nor shall civil or criminal liability attach to such employees, agents, or contractors who provide such knowledge; and

(4) shall not prevent or impede interviews of persons described in section 4243(i) of title 18, United States Code, by representatives of the Attorney General, if such persons voluntarily consent to such interviews.

(c) CLARIFICATION OF EFFECT ON CERTAIN TESTIMONIAL PRIVILEGES.—The amendments made by this section shall not be construed to affect in any manner any doctor-patient or psychotherapist-patient testimonial privilege that may be otherwise applicable to persons found not guilty by reason of insanity and affected by this section.

(d) SEVERABILITY.—If any provision of this section, an amendment made by this section, or the application of such provision or amendment to any person or circumstance is held to be unconstitutional, the remainder of this section and the amendments made by this section shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 4. ESTABLISHING BOYS AND GIRLS CLUBS.

(a) FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.—

(1) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—

(A) the Boys and Girls Clubs of America, chartered by an Act of Congress on December 10, 1991, during its 90-year history as a national organization, has proven itself as a positive force in the communities it serves;

(B) there are 1,810 Boys and Girls Clubs facilities throughout the United States, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands, serving 2,420,000 youths nationwide;

(C) 71 percent of the young people who benefit from Boys and Girls Clubs programs live in our inner cities and urban areas;

(D) Boys and Girls Clubs are locally run and have been exceptionally successful in balancing public funds with private sector donations and maximizing community involvement;

(E) Boys and Girls Clubs are located in 289 public housing sites across the Nation;

(F) public housing projects in which there is an active Boys and Girls Club have experienced a 25 percent reduction in the presence

of crack cocaine, a 22 percent reduction in overall drug activity, and a 13 percent reduction in juvenile crime;

(G) these results have been achieved in the face of national trends in which overall drug use by youth has increased 105 percent since 1992 and 10.9 percent of the Nation's young people use drugs on a monthly basis; and

(H) many public housing projects and other distressed areas are still underserved by Boys and Girls Clubs.

(2) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this section to provide adequate resources in the form of seed money for the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish 1,000 additional local Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects and other distressed areas by 2001.

(b) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) the terms "public housing" and "project" have the same meanings as in section 3(b) of the United States Housing Act of 1937; and

(2) the term "distressed area" means an urban, suburban, or rural area with a high percentage of high risk youth as defined in section 509A of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 290aa-8(f)).

(c) ESTABLISHMENT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of the fiscal years 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, and 2001, the Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance of the Department of Justice shall provide a grant to the Boys and Girls Clubs of America for the purpose of establishing Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects and other distressed areas.

(2) CONTRACTING AUTHORITY.—Where appropriate, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, in consultation with the Attorney General, shall enter into contracts with the Boys and Girls Clubs of America to establish clubs pursuant to the grants under paragraph (1).

(d) REPORT.—Not later than May 1 of each fiscal year for which amounts are made available to carry out this Act, the Attorney General shall submit to the Committees on the Judiciary of the Senate and the House of Representatives a report that details the progress made under this Act in establishing Boys and Girls Clubs in public housing projects and other distressed areas, and the effectiveness of the programs in reducing drug abuse and juvenile crime.

(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section—

(A) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1997;

(B) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1998;

(C) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 1999;

(D) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2000; and

(E) \$20,000,000 for fiscal year 2001.

(2) VIOLENT CRIME REDUCTION TRUST FUND.—

The sums authorized to be appropriated by this subsection may be made from the Violent Crime Reduction Trust Fund.

HONORARY CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES ON MOTHER TERESA

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I now ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 191, which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A joint resolution (H.J. Res. 191) to confer honorary citizenship of the United States on Agnes Gonxha Bojaxhiu also known as Mother Teresa.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am proud to be able to offer this resolution which confers honorary citizenship of the United States on Mother Teresa.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution be deemed read the third time, passed, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The joint resolution (H.J. Res. 191) was deemed read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

SUPPORTING THE INDEPENDENCE AND SOVEREIGNTY OF UKRAINE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee be discharged from further consideration of House Concurrent Resolution 120, and the Senate now proceed to its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 120) supporting the independence and sovereignty of Ukraine and the progress of its political and economic reforms.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the concurrent resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be deemed agreed to, the preamble be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and that any statements relating to the resolution appear in the RECORD at this point.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 120) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

OAHU NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 459, H.R. 1772.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 1772) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire certain interests in the Waihee Marsh for inclusion in the Oahu National Wildlife Refuge Complex.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read for a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 1772) was deemed read for a third time and passed.

SILVIO O. CONTE NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE ACT

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 517, H.R. 2909.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (H.R. 2909) to amend the Silvio O. Conte National Fish and Wildlife Refuge Act to provide that the Secretary of the Interior may acquire land for purposes of that Act only by donation or exchange, or otherwise with the consent of the owner of the lands.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the immediate consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be deemed read for a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, and any statements relating to the bill appear at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (H.R. 2909) was deemed read for a third time and passed.

UNANIMOUS-CONSENT AGREEMENT—H.R. 3676, S. 2006, AND S. 2007

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the Senate now proceed to the consideration en bloc of H.R. 3676, which is at the desk, Calendar 560, which is S. 2006, and Calendar 561, which is S. 2007.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the Carjacking Correction Act of 1996, a bill I introduced earlier this year in the Senate, the companion of which, H.R. 3676, has now come over from the House. This bill adds an important clarification to the Federal carjacking statute, to provide that a rape committed during a carjacking should be considered a serious bodily injury.

I am pleased to be joined in this effort by the ranking member of the Judiciary Committee, Senator BIDEN. He has long been a leader in addressing the threat of violence against women, and demonstrates that again today.

I also want to thank Representative JOHN CONYERS, the ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, who brought this matter to my attention, and has led the effort in the House for passage of this legislation.

This correction to the law is necessitated by the fact that at least one court has held that under the Federal carjacking statute, rape would not constitute a serious bodily injury. Few crimes are as brutal, vicious, and harmful to the victim than rape by an armed thug. Yet, under this interpretation, the sentencing enhancement for such injury may not be applied to a carjacker who brutally rapes his victim.

In my view, Congress should act now to clarify the law in this regard. The bill I introduced this year, S. 2006, and its companion House bill, H.R. 3676, would do this by specifically including rape as serious bodily injury under the statute.

I urge my colleagues to support this bill, and anticipate its swift passage.

The bill (H.R. 3676) was ordered to a third reading, was read the third time, and passed.

S. 2006

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Carjacking Correction Act of 1996".

SEC. 2. CLARIFICATION OF INTENT OF CONGRESS WITH RESPECT TO THE FEDERAL CARJACKING PROHIBITION.

Section 2119(2) of title 18, United States Code, is amended by inserting "including any conduct that, if the conduct occurred in the special maritime and territorial jurisdiction of the United States, would violate section 2241 or 2242 of this title" after "(as defined in section 1365 of this title)".

CARJACKING CORRECTION ACT OF 1996

The bill (S. 2007) to clarify the intent of Congress with respect to the Federal carjacking prohibition, was considered.

Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, I am very pleased that this bill will soon become law. I commend my cosponsor, Senator HATCH, and I also commend Representative CONYERS, who championed this bill over in the House, and with whom I was proud to work on it.

A few months ago, the first circuit court of appeals made a mistake. It made, in my view, a very big mistake: It said that the term "serious bodily injury" in one of our Federal statutes does not include rape.

Let me tell you about the case. One night near midnight, a woman went to her car after work. While she was getting something out of the back seat, a man with a knife came up from behind and forced her back into the car. He drove her to a remote beach, ordered her to take off her clothes, and made her squat down on her hands and knees.

Then he raped her. After the rape, he drove off in her car, leaving her alone on the side of the road.

The man was convicted under the Federal carjacking statute. That statute provides for an enhanced sentence of up to 25 years if the defendant inflicts "serious bodily injury" in the course of a carjacking.